The Chicago Tribune.

VOL. XXIII. CHICAGO, THURSDAY, JULY 1, 1869. NUMBER 1.

FOREIGN.

Discussion of the Irish Church Question in the British House of Lords.

The Treatment of Fenian Prisoners in the House of Commons.

London Times on the Fenian Prisoner Question.

John Bright and Wm. Forster Resign from the Reform Club.

Paraguay---Lopez Proposes to Leave on Certain Conditions;

He Allows American Officers to Pass Through his Lines, but Not English.

Great Britain.

DISCUSSION ON THE IRISH QUESTION IN PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, June 30.

Last evening the House of Lords went into committee on the Irish Church bill, and discussed it during almost the entire session.

The fact of Bishop Spencer in a long speech, and defended the Irish Catholics from the charge of indifference to the question of disestablishing the Church. He regarded it as an act of justice.

Lord Derby entered to resist the preamble in some slight particulars.

Earl Granville opposed the proposition for committal of the bill, and considered it altogether impracticable.

The Bishop of Oxford regarded the question of disestablishment already fixed. He thought, however, no portion of the funds ought to be secularized, after providing for the Church, the religious interests of other bodies ought to be aided.

The Marquis of Salisbury supported the principle of concurrent endowment in a long speech.

After a long discussion, Earl Grey withdrew his opposition, and the consideration of the preamble was postponed.

Earl Carnarvon moved a resolution, at the close of the investment clause, in place of Cl. 37, as the date of disestablishment of the Irish Church. Much discussion followed, and the resolution and the amendment were carried as follows: For, 192; against, 94. The clauses, preamble and title were then agreed to, without discussion.

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Mr. Norris said he believed a majority of the Irish people condemned the Fenian movement, and were willing to subvert the existing government, but are critical to hear their grounds for ratio that they be allowed to plead their cause. He had no sympathy with crime, but thought the present state of affairs, the strongest evidence that the Irish people did not look before and after trial, and urged public sympathy thereon.

Mr. Bruce replied. The treatment, was not prepared to defend the treatment of Fenian prisoners, but the government had no power to interfere, to deal with political prisoners. The statements of cruelty were, however, exaggerated. At present their treatment was extremely mild. They were separated from the other prisoners, and not compelled to do anything humiliating.

Mr. Sullivan defended the conduct of the prisoners, and expressed sympathy with their wives.

Colonel Mr. Moore of endeavoring to make political capital by pandering to the feelings of the Irish people.

Mr. Dillon said he hoped the time will soon have arrived when such questions as these would not be considered party questions in Parliament. On a division, the first part of the resolve was lost by 81 to 17.

Mr. Maguire then moved an impossible to press the latter part, as the former portion had been negatived, the admitted the general sympathy of the Irish with Fenian prisoners, but thought it would result if the government extended clemency and released them on certain conditions. The latter part of the motion was negatived.

The House adjourned at 2 o'clock A.M.

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JOHN BRIGHT AND WM. FORSTER RESIGN FROM THE REFORM CLUB.

John Bright and Wm. E. Forster have resigned membership in the Reform Club, in consequence of the action of the club in refusing to elect as honorary member a gentleman whose name they had proposed.

THE RETURNS OF AGRICULTURE.

LONDON, June 30.

In the Commons, recently, Mr. Bruce, replying to the demonstrations expected in Ireland on the 12th of July, said that party processions were illegal, and would be prevented. The government was determined to enforce the law in Ireland, and proposed any breach of the peace.

IRISH AFFAIRS.

Reports from the Australian source states Lopez ordered, through General McMahon, to surrender the army of Cordova, or to grant perfect freedom and permitted to retire to the country.

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The steamer Bretton, from New York for Bremen.

South America.

LOPEZ PROPOSES TO GRANT PARLEY, OR CEASE HOSTILITIES.

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SCHENECTADY, N.Y., June 30.—Governor Hoffman addressed the Democratic meeting this evening. He said:

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ALBANY, June 30.

Governor Hoffman goes to his estates at Varoom, where he will remain until October, to recruit his health. This is temporarily removed from the performance of the duties of President of the Controller, but will continue to transact the business of the Federal Councilorship.

France.

PROGRESS IN LAYING THE FRENCH CABLE.

PARIS, June 30.

The steamship Great Eastern to Tuesday night, when the Va' 220 miles from Brest, and had paid out 400 knots of cable. Success improving.

Spain.

TWO SUFFERING TO RESIGN.

MADRID, June 30.

Admiral Topete, Minister of Marine, and Senor Figueroa, Minister of Finance, will probably soon resign.

ROCKFORD.

Anniversary Exercises of the Rockford Female Seminary.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ROCKFORD, Ill., June 30.

The twentieth anniversary of the Rockford Female Seminary took place here to-day. Twelve young ladies graduated. Rev. Dr. Kirk, of Boston, delivered the address. Among the invited guests were Governor Palmer, Governor Oglesby, Governor Hoffman, Governor Fenton, and Governor Yates.

INDIANAPOLIS.

Opinion of the Supreme Court on Specific Appropriation Bills.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, June 30.

Judge Frazier, of the Supreme Court, delivered the opinion of the Court this afternoon, on the question of specific appropriation bills. Appellant in the case had sued for a mandate to compel the Auditor of State to issue his warrant for $1,000 in favor of Mary Howard, as executrix of Joseph Howard, deceased, for services rendered by deceased in the defense of the State, in the case of Joseph Howard, deceased, against the State. The property appropriation was made by the Legislature, and the Democratic members had withdrawn, so as to prevent a quorum. The Auditor refused to issue the warrant, and the case was carried to the Supreme Court. The decision was rendered this afternoon, and is to the effect that the appropriation was void, and the Auditor was justified in refusing the warrant.

THE CROPS.

Report from Along the Line of the Fort Wayne Railroad.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PLYMOUTH, Ind., June 30.

A trip over the Fort Wayne Road, from the East, one point of this State to the other, with careful notes of reports of reliable parties, gives us the following reports of crops:

FORT WAYNE.—The prospect until the last month was very flattering for an abundant yield. The wheat is good for one-third crop. In the bottom lands the corn was washed out, but on nearly all uplands will be a large crop, and in general. The fruits are in pretty good condition, berries are now coming in market. Oats look finely. Peaches not very full. Apples more than average.

COLUMBIA CITY.—About the same report can be given as Fort Wayne, only thought of more favorably regarding crops generally.

WARSAW.—Another report is needed.

PLYMOUTH.—The wheat is not as good as we looked for. Rust and chinch bugs are doing much harm. The corn is also in a backward condition, and needs favorable weather to secure a full crop of returns. Oats are not in a very prosperous condition, and fruit very light. The prospect for fruit this season is also spoiling. The fruit crop promises to be very light. Berries are in market. Potatoes are looking well, and regarded it as an act of justice.

Small fever noticed to retard the preamble in some slight particulars.

Earl Granville opposed the proposition for committal of the bill, and considered it altogether impracticable.

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WASHINGTON.

The Balance Sheet for the Fiscal Year---A Good Showing.

The Conference Between the British and Spanish Ministers.

The Dispute Between England and Portugal.

The "A. J." Serenade a Melancholy Failure.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, June 30.

THE FINANCES.

The balance sheet for the fiscal year ending to-day is not yet made up, but the receipts have been ascertained so nearly that the following is a correct statement of receipts and expenditures for the year, as estimate of Secretary McCulloch for December was $374,000,000; of Special Commissioner Wells, for January, $370,000,000. Total actual receipts, to this evening, are $370,000,000. Estimated receipts, when all on the way are credited, $103,000,000. Total receipts for the year, $373,000,000. Internal revenue, and $1,000,000 above McCulloch's. Internal revenue estimated at McCulloch, $146,000,000; Wells, $150,000,000. Actual receipts to this evening, $140,000,000. The estimates, which are on the way are credited, $146,000,000, which is $6,000,000 above Wells' estimate. Customs, McCulloch, $84,000,000; Wells, $80,000,000. Actual receipts to this evening, $80,000,000. The estimates, which are on the way are credited, $84,000,000, which is $4,000,000 above Wells' estimate. Miscellaneous sources are not yet known, but the figure will not be far from $12,000,000. Giving the aggregate governmental receipts for the year as above $373,000,000, which is $70,000,000 above Wells' estimate, and $93,000,000 above McCulloch's. The expenditures for the year cannot be ascertained for two or three weeks, but the Secretary thinks that notwithstanding the unusually large appropriations of the last session, the expenditures will be much smaller than the receipts. The Secretary is in a very pleasant remembrance of days that are no more, that Delmar, the brilliant financial czar of the country, is in the city. He is here on business of the country in its inter ce September, and the Internal revenue and customs bureaus. The receipts from the latter will be over $150,000,000, while the balance on the wrong side of the house, at this date, would be $100,000,000.

SOUTHERN AND SPANISH CONFERENCE.

The British and Spanish Ministers here had a conference within two or three days which, it is thought, may lead to a treaty of commerce, &c., to have been of some significance. It took place at the instance of Mr. Thornton, who appears to be the medium of all the talk that the United States observes and endorses in such matters; but there are reasons for believing that—in this instance—the initiative was upon this subject. The latter is certainly not with Spain, as it has been about the donation in New York with respect to Cuban affairs. Some persons believe, however, that the movement is one of the last squalls on the Alabama question, with the assertion that to the end enforce our neutrality laws any better than we did.

ENGLAND AND PORTUGAL.

Some time ago a dispute arose as to the ownership of the island of Bolama, which lies off the west coast of Africa, at the mouth of the River Grand Bissao. Portugal claims the island, referring the question to the United States for adjustment, and the duty of examining the matter was assigned to Secretary Fish. Ministers of these countries to-day presented their papers at the State Department. The case is a voluminous one, and the two hundred manuscript pages. The proper examination will require the attention of a competent person for some time.

A MELANCHOLY FAILURE.

It was announced in some of our papers that A. J. would be serenaded this evening. The Democratic politicians havecried hard enough to fix the bill, but, as a whole, they are not in favor of it, and pretty much everybody has retired in disgust. Seeing the serenade was a failure, the committee of one hundred persons about 5, 6 and 7 o'clock, and if they were there, they were so few in number as to be unnoticed. Those who did not go home, and got drunk. There was no music, no torches, no fireworks, and no speeches. The whole affair was a complete fizzle. It appears that the committee of one hundred had engaged a band, which after several hours from coming to the conclusion that they were not to be paid, left. The committee of one hundred then engaged another band, which also refused to play without pay. The committee of one hundred then engaged another band, which also refused to play without pay. The committee of one hundred then engaged another band, which also refused to play without pay

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THURSDAY, JULY 1, 1869.

THE STATE PRISON DISCIPLINE.

The trouble in the State Prison at Joliet on the score of discipline seems to have in fact grow that the prisoners have sight of certain vital points because of the overwhelming evidence of blunders and mismanagement on the latter points. It should be remembered that the Penitentiary of this State was built a few years ago, issued out at a merely nominal price, and that under that leasing system there was a vast amount of corruption. In 1867 the leasers threw up their lease, and the Governor was compelled, at very short notice, to take charge of the prison. The Legislature then abolished the leasing plan, and proposed an absolutely new system at the discretion of the Governor and the Commissioners. The law authorized the Commissioners to hire out the labor of the convicts or to employ it for the State. The first plan was tried and utterly failed. The latter was then adopted, and has ever since been in operation. Large expenditures were necessary. The prison had to be refitted and refurnished throughout. Machinery, tools, and material had to be obtained. The result of the operations for the seventeen months ending December 1, 1868, was as follows: Expenditures, $445,000; receipts from sales, $442,110, of which $436,197 was in property and stock on hand. During these seventeen months the earnings of the prison were $293,370. The great amount of capital for machinery and tools not having to be repeated, it was confidently expected that the institution would thenceforth become self-sustaining. For a time this seemed confirmed; but the Commissioners seem to have become intoxicated with the compliments bestowed upon them, and they have permitted discipline, order, responsibility and safety to be broken down, and have instituted practices entirely demoralizing. We desire whether there is another instance of a body of convicts, 1,200 strong, being allowed to bear arms, and to have direct personal intercourse with the world outside the prison. That the prisoners have not succeeded, or in a body is, perhaps, owing to the good time they are having, and to the fact that for such a large body to move requires time and preparation. They have plenty of money, and their opportunities to enrich themselves out of the property of the State appear to be unlimited.

We have no disposition to prejudge this case. We wish, however, to warn the public against the mistake of confounding the system and the failure in its administration. The system of conducting the Penitentiary is a matter of legislation by officers responsible to the State; and provision for cause, in the current one. The women of the institution during the past seven months have increased from eighty to eighty-seven, and the men from eight hundred to eight hundred and eighty-four. The present year is largely responsible for all in respect to the leasing system.

The funds of the Commissioners is in the relaxation of discipline. In abolishing the whipping-post and the system of the barbarous time which have so long disgraced the prison systems of the world, there is no occasion to run into the opposite extreme. The Penitentiary is a place of punishment for felons, though the lash be abolished. It is not a place where convicts are to live at their ease and indulge in all the luxuries of life. Because convicts, under the sentence system of a Madison Chisholm, Jacob the Bible class, it does not follow that they should be granted immunities or enjoy special privileges as prisoners. If their qualifications to vote for future sales, is to abolish it. It will not do to let every felon in the prison who battles with a stone meeting, and asks to be put on probation, leave knife or a revolver; nor to take long walks in the country by day and by night, with the privilege of buying whiskey on the road and stowing it into the prison. Because a convict joins, or pretends to join, in prayer, it does not follow that he shall be pardoned for all his labor as "prayerful," and he paid therefor; nor should he be allowed to curse his foreman, or strike the guards, or abscond. The officers and his fellow-prisoners, if we are rightly informed, have testified the enthusiastic Chaplain, and through him the majority of the Commissioners, into the belief that they had become reformed and repentant Christians. Whether they are ready to be received with arms, enormous and such other weapons as thieves, burglars and assassins are accustomed to carry.

This is wrong. The prisoners who may be converted to religion do not need knives or revolvers; they do not need whiskey; they do not need visits to commence with the matter of the privilege of reading, or listening to it. While every comfort and convenience, consistent with a well-conducted Penitentiary, should be permitted there never should be any relaxation of discipline. Its machinery should be worked regularly and continuously. They should be marched in close order, with locked step, to and from their cells, their shops and their meals. No lounging and no gossiping, no cursing and no town meetings should be allowed. They should not be permitted to converse with each other during working hours, and should always be under the eye and within the range of the guard. The sacrificing of this system to the whim of erratic philanthropists, or well meaning but ill advised men, is manifestly to be condemned. We appeal to the candid recollection of our readers if the chief claim put forward by the friends of President Grant's supporters was not that he would be expected to practice economy of the government, increase its revenues, reduce its debt, and restore the country to solvency. To this urgent need of the hour President Grant's friends have responded. What is the result? The cry of corruption has ceased. The "whiskey ring," the "pardon brokers" and the "rebel Congress," is a forgotten term. An inspiring change has come over the revenue service. In May, 1868, under Johnson, the whiskey tax, at two dollars per gallon, yielded $1,100,000. In May, 1869, under Grant, a tax one-third as high yields three times that amount, $3,300,000. In May, 1868, under Johnson, the Customs yielded $3,000,000. In May, 1869, under Grant, a tax of 10 per cent higher yields $6,000,000. Such results will, in the judgment of the people, be enough to kill him. If juries will not convict in cases of murder there will grow up a system of retaliatory shooting, and that would be a horrible state of society. There will do we expect, be no semblance to the trial of a convict by smearing everything which in any way obstructs or defeats that end. With a knowledge of the history of Penitentiary discipline, the present plan of conducting the Penitentiary will be found to be the best, that has yet been devised.

BUSINESS MEN OFF FOR CALIFORNIA.

Next Monday, July 5, some two dozen of our leading business men, on an excursion to California. The delegation embraces prominent representatives of our banks, the Board of Trade and the different departments of our mercantile and manufacturing interests. The excursion is made, not only for pleasure, but for business. The object is to visit California under the auspices of the Pacific Railroad, to examine the resources of the States and Territories on this side, and how far we can profitably supply them, and they will also inquire what articles and goods they can obtain from the West, and more especially whether our Asiatic goods can be imported more profitably from or through San Francisco than by the great thoroughfare of the Rocky Mountain Ridge. As the party will be composed of some of our very best business men, most important results may be looked for from their visit to the Pacific Coast. We cordially commend them, to the consideration and the polite attentions of the noble and generous citizens of California.

The acquittal of Dailey for the murder of the man alleged to have been on criminal terms with his wife is doubtless instance of the violation of law in obedience to a vitiated public sentiment. A jury, as it seems to us, is the injustice of their verdict, admit to it that the prisoner was present at the time he did the act. No person believes, nor pretends to believe, that Dailey was insane at or that he did not intend to commit the act deliberately. While public sentiment approves such verdicts, juries will continue to render them, and the cold-blooded villains who are tempted to commit such crimes will not be deterred thereby. In general this case is only one of a series that

WASHINGTON.

Midsummer Problems in Politics.

Mr. Raymond and John C. Rives.

Exit Borie, Admiral of the Blue.

Shades of the Civil Service.

The Negro in the Jury Box.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

WASHINGTON, June 28.

WHEN comes it [illegible] and the [illegible] and [illegible] are constituted about the public buildings and grounds. Now lemons are being sold on Pennsylvania Avenue, and in the vicinity of the work is carried on by small carts or on the backs of fortunes. Now and then you see on the high road to Alexandria a string of [illegible] with [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

U. S. GRANT.

Abuse an Honor Where Praise Would be a Disgrace.

The Solidarity of Mississippidom.

Special Dispatch to the New York Herald.

MEMPHIS, Tuesday, June 24, 1862.

The General Order issued by Major-General Halleck, announcing the appointment of Major-General Grant to the command of the District of West Tennessee, and the Department of the Tennessee, and the Corps d'Armée under the command of Major-General Pope, has created a profound sensation throughout the entire army. Every officer and soldier knows that the appointment is a just one, and that it is the result of merit alone. Grant has won his way to the position he occupies by his own unaided efforts, and his success is the result of his own indomitable will and energy. He has never had any political influence to back him, and has never sought it. He has always been a soldier, and has never had any ambition to be anything else. He has never been a politician, and has never had any desire to be one. He has always been a Democrat, and has never had any desire to be anything else. He has always been a Democrat, and has never had any desire to be anything else. He has always been a Democrat, and has never had any desire to be anything else

EDUCATIONAL.

Commercial Department of the University of Chicago.

Public Lectures, Examinations—Music in Public Schools.

Rush Medical College.

UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO.

The Eighteenth Annual Commencement of the University of Chicago occurred on the 22d inst., at 10 a.m., in the presence of a large audience of the friends of the institution. The graduating class numbered 17, and the degrees were conferred by President Sheldon Jackson, D.D., LL.D. The valedictory address was delivered by Rev. Hyatt Pres-ton, A.M.

The annual meeting of the Board of Trustees was held in the afternoon, when the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Hon. Wm. Bross, of Chicago, President; Rev. Wm. Stokes, of Chicago, Secretary; Hon. Isaac N. Arnold, of Chicago, Treasurer; Rev. Thomas Hewitt Key, LL.D., of London, England; Rev. Thomas Hill, D.D., of Cambridge, Mass.; Rev. Thomas M. Eddy, D.D., of Chicago; Rev. Robert Laird Collier, of Chicago; Rev. Jonathan Blanchard, D.D., of Wheaton, Ill.; Rev. Edward Beecher, D.D., of Boston, Mass.; Rev. Thomas Brainerd, D.D., of Philadelphia, Pa.; Rev. Erastus Haven, D.D., of Cambridge, Mass.; Rev. Wm. Barrows, D.D., of Chicago; Rev. Wm. Fullerton, of Chicago; Rev. Wm. Ives Budington, D.D., of Brooklyn, N. Y.; Rev. Wm. Hawley Smith, of Chicago; Rev. Wm. Ashmore, of Chicago; Rev. Wm. Aikman, of Chicago; Rev. Wm. Kincaid, of Chicago; Rev. Wm. Kincaid, of Chicago; Rev. Wm. Kincaid